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MY GREAT GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S JEWELS.

BY ELLEN FRIZELL WYCKOFF.

In the legends and traditions that stand for history in the old Southern city, these jewels play an important part. The dainty little French woman had brought them with her from across the seas. There were rubies red as heart's blood and amethysts purple as the summer sky at midnight. There were moonstones and emeralds and diamonds from the hoards of Indian idols, jewels from temples old as the earth, and gems from royal crowns and coronets.

Kings and warriors had laid them at the feet of the capricious beauty. Each gem had not only a long and ancient history of its own, but each represented a broken heart as well.

For the beauty had at last given her hand and her heart to a comely English lover, and away they had sailed to America, to astonish the new world with the splendor of maiden's jewels.

But one day when she was old, when her beauty was gone and her friends were dead, and there was no sweetness in her withered heart, and no joy in living, Madam laid down and died.

She had grown sour and resentful because time, the great robber, had stolen away her marvelous beauty and power, and she had cowered alone and ashamed and altogether unlovely, in her great curtained chamber that opened on a flowery terrace which she shut quite away from every ray of sunshine.

But she died, for if time is cruel death is merciful, and they hid her hideous old body away in the earth and talked of the time when she was young.

And when a little time had passed they began to search for the jewels. My great grandfather and his generation sought with diligence, but they found no shining treasure. At best there were but a few letters in quaint old French, and some in a queer foreign lingo that nobody could understand.

My grandfather and his generation sought with faint hearts, surreptitiously. My father and his generation laughed at the old legends and traditions indulgently, regarding the kings and warriors as the merest myths, and the jewels as nothing more than a pretty ornament for a fine old story.

I and my generation listened in our turn to the stories, but each with his individual opinion, for we had come upon a time of independent thought.

We had drifted, too, far from the old Southern city, though the fine English name hung to us. With great and pardonable pride I claimed for my own the name of the Englishman who had brought the fair Marie away from all her lovers.

There were times when I fancied that I belonged farther back than the record. Times when I wearied of the modern clash and rush and longed for the slow quiet of the old days.

With one of these spells upon me I drifted down to the old Southern city. The place was a dream of beauty with its soft, sun-bathed, flower-scented air, its wonderful purple-blue sky and the glistening green waters of the ocean washing up in little white-capped waves on the narrow strip of beach that skirted the city toward the east.

I was enraptured.

"The fair Marie's jewels," I said to myself. "The great quivering emerald here at my feet, the great yellow opal all about me, the shimmering amethyst above me!"

And one day, in a many terraced and flowery old garden, I met the fair Marie herself. And when I saw her I believed even the most romantic of the stories that had followed the first Marie over the seas. I watched the timid, shy-eyed maiden walking in the garden and I gave her my heart, for I had nothing more, not money, nor fame, nor jewel.

Her father had deigned to read my letters of introduction, and with a sudden change of manner had opened his arms and his doors and had claimed me as his kinsman, a being to be treated with consideration and respect.

Then I heard again the legends and traditions that belonged to the history of my great, great grandmother. I saw, too, a picture of her painted by one of the famous artists of her day. A slender maiden in a quaint old gown, and a face that was Marie's own, only more piquant and daring, and lacking the shy beauty of Marie's English blue orbs.

"And you are the brawny Englishman again, except for your sad, far seeing eyes; I fancy that the first Marie's were like them when she was not quite happy," said one of the stately old dames who belonged to the household, smiling upon me.

Each day my faith in the jewels was strengthened. If only I could find them and give them to Marie! The desire consumed me. I gave no heed to any who came or went. I was living in the world of romance. I cared for nothing but the sight of the girl I loved. Her face, the dark, piquant face with its forget-me-not eyes filled my sky.

And then in a subtle and indescribable way I began to feel myself less welcome, for my heart had come to live in my eyes and even the courteous old Southerner could not fail to see that I loved his daughter. And somehow—even yet I cannot tell just how, so delicately tactful was my dismissal—I found myself staying with another kinsman, and I was not asked to attend Marie's coming out ball.

"It is a singular oversight," the old colonel said, holding my hand in a warm, lingering grasp.

These soft, beautifully mannered Southerners could not endure to wound me.

"Isn't it that I'm poor and they want a rich husband for Marie?" I blurted out, sharply.

"Well, my dear lad, since you have spoken I may not contradict you. You will not, however, fail to remember the stern necessity of the case. Your blood is of the best—as good as any that flows. Hamilton would greatly prefer it to any this side a crown, but there are debts and mortgages and there is a rich Yankee lover, and the last hope is Marie."

Then with a graceful wave of his white hand he set the subject aside, and began to plan a little trip for himself and me that would include the night of Marie's ball.

Of course I could not allow him to sacrifice so much for my sake, and the outcome of it all was that I told him and his household good-by the day before the ball. But I lingered in the city. I could not go without a word with Marie. The ball promised me one opportunity.

I dressed myself in fanciful imitation of an English knight of 200 years ago, and walked up and down terrace outside. Madam Marie's chamber, trying to gather courage that would make me brave enough to enter the ballroom.

The place was a wonderland of beauty. Men and women in all manner of costumes walked among the flowers. In memory of the first Marie and in compliment to her pretty namesake there were kings and warriors, young and old. And at last I saw Marie herself. She was the little French maid stepped from the old picture! With her bare white hand she beckoned me to the window of the great jessamine under which she stood.

I hurried to her, wild with joy. She had shown me shy favor until now. I could not remember that I had come to say good-by.

When I was nearer she drifted away with a slow, gliding motion, still beckoning me with her hand. Through a door into the old curtained chamber she led me, smiling over her gleaming bare shoulder, and I hurrying on could never quite reach the lovely floating figure and archly smiling face.

It did not occur to me to wonder at the soft, luminous glow that surrounded her, enveloping her like a garment and leaving the space about her quite dark, for this part of the mansion had not been lighted for the ball.

We passed through the great chamber in which the first Marie had lived and died.

"This way," came softly back to me in pretty French. "Come this way." And I followed.

She led me through an odd little door that I had not seen before, and we entered a low, narrow passage. The place was close and I was obliged to stoop as I went; but with the luminous figure before me and the smiling face over the gleaming shoulder, little cared I for that. On and on she went, down and down, as it seemed to me, and farther and farther from the flowery terrace.

Once I called out begging her to wait for me, but only a sound of soft laughter came back as she floated on.

And then suddenly I was alone and all in the dark. Had she taken some sudden turn that I had not seen in the long narrow passage? I called aloud, beating my hands against the solid walls.

In doing so I found that I had reached the end of the passage. My hand came in contact with something like cold iron. The object was a box—an iron box set in the solid wall. Still calling loudly for Marie, I was answered by smothered echoes of my own voice.

Panting for air and numb with cold and fear, I tugged with all my strength at the box, some instinct giving to my fingers skill and desperation, making them strong. I thought only of the jewels now. Marie was hiding behind me to frighten me, and by accident I had come upon the box. I was sure that it contained the jewels. It was embedded in the wall, but I pulled and tugged, straining every muscle.

After a while it yielded. I was moving it—it was mine! As I drew it out a sickening thud as if falling earth made me shudder. A musty, stifling odor filled the place. My mouth and eyes were full of a fine nauseating dust. I fell back and felt, with a horror I cannot describe, the soft cold earth settling about me.

I don't know how long it was before I saw a thin gleam of light. Was it Marie waiting further on? I made a tremendous effort, still holding to the box, and raised myself from the earth under which I had been buried.

I felt grass beneath my feet—cool, sweet, untrimmed grass. And trees bent above me—great, dark-limbed cedars, through which the moonlight sifted in needle-like rays.

Where was I? The soft breeze blew the horrible, clinging dust out of my face, the fragrance of jessamines and olive came to me. Here and there I saw spots of ghostly, shining white. And then I knew. I was standing in the old family graveyard back of the church and a quarter of a mile from the mansion. By what strange underground passage had we come? And where was Marie?

As the moon sank, its light came aslant under the cedars, and I saw a terrible thing. A grave had fallen in; the opening yawned at my feet. I knew that I had come up through it. It was one of the old-time box-like tombs, strongly built of brick with a marble slab laid on top, horizontally. This slab had fallen in with one end still resting on the brick and the other upon something in the grave. On the blackened slab I could even now read the name of poor Madam Marie.

A spasm of horror and fear overcame me; I sank to the ground. When the east began to be streaked with light I crawled away to my room, where I stood and gazed at my bedaggled figure and ghastly face.

A note from one of the stately old dames awaited me. Deep trouble had fallen upon them; her brother desired that I come for Marie's sake.

Hastily dressing myself, I put the box, still unopened, in a valise and hurried to the mansion. My courteous old kinsman met me. For the first time I observed a slight confusion in his perfect manner.

"It was Marie, my lad. Last night, when the clock struck 12, she sank into a death-like swoon. Nothing could be done. We gave her up for lost. I was crazed with grief. I knew that you loved her as your soul—even as I do, to whom she is all things. And you are my kinsman. So I sent for you. She is awake now, and—you are welcome. Why, lad!"

The room reeled like a ship in a gale. I heard a crash. I saw a stream of rubies red as heart's blood and amethysts and diamonds like the summer sky at midnight. Then I saw a fair white face and all was dark.

When I saw the face again it was bending above me in the ruddy glow of firelight. Very sweet and gentle looked the small French face with its tender English eyes. I smiled in happy content as a cool hand was laid on my forehead.

"Don't—drift—away—again, Marie," I said faintly.

"No, I'm very securely anchored here beside you," she answered in her low, sweet voice, only now it seemed strong and determined.

I glanced through the window. Many of the trees were bare. Had I been ill so long?

"Tell me about it," Marie demanded when I was better, and she sat perched like a saucy bird on the arm of her father's chair. "Tell us about the jewels. How did you find them?"

"Haven't you been told?" I asked, smiling at her puzzled face.

I was sorry when it whitened to the lips.

"I?" she said. "You forget— that was the night—of the ball. Such dreams—oh, don't let me think of it! We were going you and I—going—father, I've forgotten!"

"Yes, dear. Dreams are easily forgotten!" Tell us how you found the jewels."

It was true then. In some unexplained way I had found my great, great grandmothers jewels. And very slowly, as it came dimly to me, I told the story of that horrible night. The fine old face of my kinsman whitened, Marie's eyes darkened.

"The gems are very valuable, very valuable, my lad, and on the box is engraved the message that they belong to any one of our name who finds them. They are all yours. I have them in safe keeping for you."

But I laughed.

"They are Marie's, hers and hers only. If I had ten thousand more I would gladly pour them at her feet. Each of these was a heart story— a story of love and passion—and it would take them all tell her how much I love her."

Again and again we tried to find the odd low door in Madam Marie's chamber, only to fail. In the old graveyard no excavation ever revealed any underground passage. The grave had fallen in, just as I had seen it, but that was all.

But the jewels were real—real as my love for Marie. And there was enough to relieve us from embarrassment, to strengthen my business and to fill Marie's jewel case with rubies red as heart's blood and diamonds and amethysts like the summer sky at midnight.—Waverly Magazine.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The fourteenth century armor was so heavy that many soldiers only 30 years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

There is an umbrella in Butler, Penn., supposed to be over 200 years old. It was brought from Scotland and has been used in Butler county for over 200 years. At present it is an ornament in a hardware store.

Cups and saucers are never used for tea anywhere in Russia. The teacup is an unknown article. The drinking vessel for tea is the "stakan," a glass tumbler in a silver holder. No Russian ever drinks milk in his tea.

Buffalo county, Nebraska, boasts the largest alfalfa field in the world. It is from one-half to two miles wide, and eight miles or such a matter long. It yields three cuttings a season and the total per acre for the cuttings averages close to eight tons.

The strongest men of the three manliest races in the present world are nonflesh-eating—the Turanian mountaineers, the Mandingo tribes of Senegambia and the Schleswig-Holstein Bauern, who furnish the heaviest soldiers for the German army and the ablest seamen for the Hamburg navy.

At a surgical congress in Berlin, a Thoenigsberg doctor exhibited a substituted forefinger. He had removed the patient's second toe, and sewed it to the stump of the missing finger. The new finger grew fast after a couple of weeks, and the patient had no difficulty in wiggling it.

A bolt of lightning entered the house of John Ethridge, near Charlotte, N. C., and killed two of his daughters, as they were sleeping in each other's arms. It also set fire to the house causing its destruction. Only a short time previous one of the girls dreamed that the house was destroyed by lightning, and two of the family were killed.

A Very Old Church Edifice.

The oldest Protestant church edifice now standing, I would say in reply to an inquiry, is that of St. Ethelburga at the little village of Lyminge, near Canterbury, Kent county, England and was erected in the year 633 by the daughter of the Saxon king Ethelbert of Kent. Her mother was the Christian Princess Bertha, daughter of King Charibert of France, and through her influence Etherbert and his court were converted to Christianity. Ethelburga married King Edwin of Northumbria in 628. After he was slain at the battle of Heathfield the widow returned to Lyminge and devoted the remainder of her life to works of piety and benevolence—among others the building of the church, in which she was buried in 647. Her grave is still pointed out. The church was nearly destroyed by the Danes in 965, but was rebuilt by Archbishop Duncan of Canterbury. It has been restored several times since with the same materials and without altering the plans so that it now stands almost exactly the same as when first erected nearly 1300 years ago.—A. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

ADOPTING GOLD BASIS.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF NATIONS FOR THE SINGLE STANDARD.

Russia, Japan and India, With Their Population of 465,000,000 People, Have Fallen Into Line Since the Campaign of 1896—The Production of Gold.

The currency question was so thoroughly discussed in 1896, and the assertions of the adherents of silver as a standard money metal have been so thoroughly disproven by the events since that date, that a detailed discussion of the question seems now unnecessary. It is not improper, however, to call attention to some great facts which account in some degree, at least, for the course of the great nations in one by one abandoning the double, fluctuating standard and adopting the single and now almost universal standard—gold. The general movement among nations for the adoption of the single gold standard began about 1870 (except in the case of England, which took this action in 1861), and since that time all the nations of the world, excepting Mexico, China, Korea, Siam, Persia, and some of the smaller republics of Central and South America, have adopted the single gold standard. Recent statements indicate that China is pushing for the introduction of the gold standard in her customs service. This, if accomplished, will doubtless be the initial step toward similar action with reference to the currency of that country. Consular statements recently published indicate that Siam is preparing to adopt the single gold standard. Even in the short four years since the campaign of 1896 the gold standard has been adopted in Japan, with a population of 40,000,000; Russia, with a population of 125,000,000; India, with a population of 300,000,000, and several of the Central and South American republics.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years prior to 1850 the gold production of the world averaged less than $10,000,000 per annum; in the fifty years since 1850 the gold production of the world has averaged $135,000,000 per annum, and in the year 1899 was $315,000,000. In the four closing years of the nineteenth century the gold production will be greater than that of the entire first half of the century. In the single year 1899 the gold production was as great as that of the first thirty-three years of the century.

This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1847, followed by similar discoveries in Australia in 1853, then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and within the past three years the great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied meanwhile, by the development of new means of extraction, through which mines formerly abandoned as worthless again became valuable. These discoveries and developments account for the fact that the gold production of the world in the last fifty years has been more than twice as great as that of the preceding three hundred and fifty years.

As a consequence, the gold in existence to-day, accepting the statistics of such eminent statisticians as Tooke, Newmarch and Mulhall, and adding to these the later statements of the Director of the Mint, is more than three times as great as in 1850. During that time the population has increased fifty per cent., being, according to equally eminent statisticians, 1,075,000,000 in 1850 and 1,500,000,000 at the present time. This would give twice as much gold for each person to-day as in 1850. In addition to this, however, Mulhall shows that two-thirds of the gold of the world to-day is coined and used as money, while in 1850 only one-third of the gold was coined. This again doubles the amount of gold money, making, therefore, more than four times as much gold currency for each individual in the world to-day as in 1850.

Of the world's silver, according to the same authority (Mulhall), forty per cent. was coined in 1850 and fifty-three per cent in 1899.

Gold, unlike most commodities produced, is for the most part retained permanently—not eaten, or worn out, or destroyed—and each year's addition from the mines thus increases the world's permanent stock of the money metal, excepting the small proportion which is used in the arts, which averages, perhaps, fifteen to twenty per cent. of the world's product. Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the result of the last half century of gold production in the total amount mined is more than twice as great as that in three hundred and fifty years preceding, has enormously increased the world's permanent stock of this accepted money metal, and seems of itself to offer an important, if not a complete, explanation of the fact that during that half century in which the product has so greatly increased, practically all the nations of the world have abandoned the double standard and adopted this rapidly increasing and generally accepted measure of value.

There has been also an enormous increase in the production of silver during the same period, the total of the last fifty years being, in round numbers, $5,000,000,000, against $6,000,000,000 in the three hundred and fifty years preceding. This silver has also gone largely into use as a money metal, and the amount of silver money in circulation as a full circulating medium has greatly increased.

Germans For Expansion.

Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer announces that the sixteen-to-one plank of the Kansas City convention will prevent the German-American voters from supporting Mr. Bryan, no matter how they may feel upon the question of expansion. If Mr. Ottendorfer will take the pains to investigate a little further he will ascertain that the class of voters he mentions is not feeling so very badly over the question of expansion.

Death of Oldest White Settler.

Benjamin Armstrong, the oldest white settler at the head of the great lakes, died in Ashland, Wis. In 1835 he began trading with the Indians in connection with the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. He was the author of a book of early Lake Superior history.

OUR ISLAND MARKETS.

French Journal Shows Their Value to the United States.

The prospective value of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands as markets for the products of the farm and factory in the United States, is illustrated by a recent publication in the Moniteur Officel du Commerce, an official publication of the French Government, which discusses at considerable length the consuming powers of those islands and their consequent economic value to the United States, and the prospective increase in their consuming powers through enlarged production under American capital. The statement is as follows:

"The consumption of foreign products by these islands is made up almost equally of articles of manufacture and of agriculture of the temperate zone. Out of $20,125,321 worth of products exported from the United States to Cuba in 1894, the value of $9,440,953 was in products of agriculture. Out of $18,616,377 worth of exports for the year 1899, $9,799,513 worth belonged to the same category. The exports from the United States to the 'Pearl of Antilles' are made up principally of cereals, live animals, salt meat, cotton goods, machinery, footwear, instruments, etc.

"Spain, under normal conditions, sold annually to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, about $40,000,000 worth of goods, principally manufactured articles, besides wines, oils, flour meats and vegetables. Out of 135,000,000 pesetas' worth of merchandise shipped from Spain to Cuba in 1896, about 50,000,000 represented the value of products of agriculture. The proportion was nearly the same in the case of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Speaking generally, we may assume that under normal conditions the surplus production of Cuba and the Philippines before the war amounted to about $125,000,000 annually, and their consumption to $100,000,000, but that their productive power is capable of great increase, which in turn will cause a similar increase in consumption. About one-half of the imports into these islands was of Spanish origin and the other half came from other countries proportionate to their proximity or distance. Thus the United States furnished the greater part of the imports into Cuba and Porto Rico, while the Philippine Islands received whatever Spain was unable to furnish them with from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Calcutta and Australian ports."

Exports of Cotton.

Our exports of cotton compare as follows:

Fiscal year.	Value.
1890	$250,968,792
1891	200,712,898
1892	258,461,241
1893	188,771,445
1894	210,869,289
1895	204,900,900
1896	190,056,460
1897	230,442,215
1898	209,564,774

During the Democratic administration of 1893-96, which closed our mills, cotton became so cheap that its value fell below the cost of production, and we supplied low-priced cotton to the foreign manufacturers who were shipping their goods into our market. Now our mills are using the cotton and its value has advanced. Cotton growers know that "the open mills" policy is the best.

A Factor in Paper.

One of the valuable and growing exports of the United States is paper, and the growth of our paper manufacturing justifies our pride. Nevertheless, at the present rate of exportation of American paper stock, it would require the earnings of forty years to make good the amount paid by the American people in one year to foreigners for carrying American imports and exports. It is such facts as these that assure a large majority vote in favor of the passage of the shipping bill at the next session of Congress, in order that the thousand million of dollars sent out of the United States every five years to pay for the carriage of our imports and exports in foreign bottoms may be retained at home for the employment of American labor in the construction and operation of the ships employed in carrying our shipments to and purchases from foreign nations.

German-American Vote.

The German-Americans of St. Louis will support McKinley this fall, just as they did in 1896. If there is any of the dissatisfaction among the voters of Teutonic birth, upon which the Democratic press of the country has apparently built such ardent hopes, it is completely overshadowed by the German distrust of Bryan. German-Americans of St. Louis say that the citizens of that nationality are still true to the flag and the party, and can be safely counted upon to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt in the approaching election. The Westliche Post of St. Louis, the most influential German newspaper in the West, will support the Republican platform and nominees. The same is true of every journal of influence printed in the German language in this country.

Political Pointers.

It is not the fault of the Pettigrews and the Atkinsons that Aguinaldo didn't make Manila a forerunner of Pekin.

It is a noticeable fact that all of the desirable migration from the Democratic party is toward the Republican party.

The North Carolina Democrats will now remove their red shirts and resume their talk of "government without the consent of the governed."

The Republican administration is not inviting the voters of the country to invest in theories. They are simply requested to contemplate conditions.

The professional tramp enjoys the prosperity of the country. He is no longer compelled to divide the territory and compete with the amateur hoboes.

English and American Railroads.

There are 21,659 miles of railways open in Great Britain and Ireland, as against 186,396 miles in the United States, giving a ratio in round figures of one to nine. The number of locomotives is 19,825 and 36,234 respectively, or rather more than one-half.

MOB IN NEW YORK CITY.

Avenge Murder of Policeman Thorpe by Attacking Negroes.

RIOTERS FIGHT 500 BLUECOATS.

Negroes Dragged From Cars, Houses and Stores, Women Beaten and Men Shot, Stabbed and Clubbed—The Outbreak Lasted Nearly Six Hours—Quelled by Police Reserves.

New York City (Special).—A race war as fierce as it was sudden raged along the west side of this city between Thirtieth and Forty-fifth streets and along Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth avenues Wednesday night. It called for the services of 500 policemen, commanded by Chief Devery in person, and for six hours there was virtually a reign of terror such as has never been seen in New York since the Draft Riot days of war times.

The air was filled with shots; negroes were attacked on street cars and dragged from bicycles in the streets. They were pounded and beaten, in some instances into insensibility, and the police were at times wholly unable to afford protection or to control the mad, sweeping fury of the mob.

The riot was the result of the killing on Sunday of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, of the West Thirty-seventh street station by a negro, Arthur Harris. A wake over Thorpe's body was in progress. Feeling against the negroes in the neighborhood of Thorpe's late home had been at white heat for a couple of days.

A drunken negro pulled a revolver on two white women, friends of Thorpe's family, who were standing in front of the Thorpe house. That started the trouble, which spread like wildfire.

Over two hundred negroes were badly beaten. They were dragged from street cars, pelted with stones, beaten, kicked and jumped upon.

Then word passed from one police station to another, and reserves came out like quick-moving detachments of troops. Rioting suppressed in one place broke out in another.

Saloons were closed by orders of the police, and merchants, alarmed by the crashing of bullets through windows, were forced to close their stores.

At midnight the rioting had spread to dozens of points along the entire west side from Twenty-third to Fiftieth streets. It was a scene to remind the sober, staid citizens of New York of the outbreaks in the South and Southwest that drew virtuous anger from Northern cities.

Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air, and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements, from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles. That many negroes were not killed outright is miraculous, for the mob at times was frenzied.

Cars in Broadway and Eighth avenue were stopped by the mob and terror-stricken negroes dragged bodily to the street, where they were kicked and beaten.

Terrorized negroes, pursued by the mob, took refuge in many of the Broadway hotels. Pistols, razors, clubs, bottles and stones were freely used by both negroes and whites. Store windows were broken by flying missiles.

Even the negro women caught in the streets suffered at the hands of the mob.

Police reserves were called out from every station between Charles street and West 125th street. Inspector Thompsen at first took charge, but was soon relieved by Chief Devery when the magnitude of the war was realized. Soon after his arrival Chief Devery ordered out the reserves from four east side stations.

In Eighth avenue alone there were eight ambulances stationed to care for the wounded, and 150 policemen were scattered along the few blocks.

Police Captain Cooney and two policemen were wounded, one of them Kennedy, the partner of the murdered Thorpe, was fatally cut with a razor.

Saloons in the vicinity of the rioting were closed by the police. This threw into the streets hundreds of half intoxicated men, who hastened to swell the ranks of the rioters.

Through the effective work of the police the rioting was quelled and the throngs dispersed about 2 o'clock a. m. At least sixty negroes were wounded, several of them probably fatally.

A general order was issued early in the morning suspending all "days off" for policemen, and directing them to remain in the stations when off duty in order to be prepared for any further outbreak.

SAVED BY TWO GIRLS.

They Jump Into a Lake and Rescue a Young Man From Drowning.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—Misses Helen and Janet Jones, sisters, teachers in the public schools of Scranton, are spending their vacation at Harvey's Lake. They were walking along the shore when they heard the cries of a young man in the water. The Misses Jones are swimmers. They hastily jumped into the water and in a short time were beside the drowning youth. He proved to be Harry Weller, aged fifteen. He was tall and heavy for his age and the girls had trouble in getting him to shore.

To Repeal Goebel Law.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, issued a call convening the General Assembly in extra session. The call names but one subject upon which legislation can be introduced, the amendment or modification of the Goebel Election law.

Cleveland and a Third Ticket.

Grover Cleveland was quoted at Indianapolis as having refused to head a third ticket because of the state of his health.

Minor Mention.

Dentists are scarce in Niagara.

The Czar has forbidden baccarat playing in Russia.

Gilman, a mining town in Eagle County, Col., has been wiped out by fire.

Glanders has broken out among the horses at the Presidio, at San Francisco.

The fishing fleet on the Grand Banks, off New Foundaland, is doing poorly lately.

The military road from Port Valdes, Alaska, has been completed for 100 miles inland.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Two Michigan Passenger Trains Meet Head On in a Fog.

Flyer Had Right of Way and Local Was Making For a Siding When They Clashed.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—The worst wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad occurred at Pierson, twenty-nine miles north of this city. The northbound "Northland Express," which left this city at 4.05 o'clock a. m., collided head on with passenger train No. 2, due here at 6 o'clock.

Nine lives were lost and many passengers were injured, some severely. Both trains were going at a good rate of speed. The locomotives and baggage cars were completely demolished.

The dead, so far as they have been identified, are:

W. H. Fish, engineer No. 2, southbound train.

Gustav Grootveldt, engineer No. 5.

Charles M. Letts, conductor No. 5.

Ralph Levan, son of baggageman of No. 5.

William Bert, fireman.

Louis G. Boyle, trainman.

G. Pierson, passenger, of Franklin, Ind.

Mark Blossom, news agent, was mortally injured. Other persons injured are: H. A. Dennis, passenger, Grand Rapids; W. M. Graves, negro waiter; C. M. Foreed, negro porter; Frank Poroff, trainman; D. C. Powers, baggageman; W. M. Barnes, dining room conductor; Harvey Taylor, waiter; W. C. Hartshaw, passenger.

The railroad officials announced at noon that the accident was caused by Telegraph Operator Wells, at Mill Creek, sleeping at his post. He was called up and asked if the express train had passed, and was understood to say, "No," when it was already speeding on its way.

The orders to the conductors of the trains were based on this false information.

When the trains met day was just dawning, and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than 100 yards ahead. The trains were to have passed at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson, at 4.52 o'clock. Train No. 2 was late and was trying to make the siding at Pierson. The Northland Express had right of way and was scurrying along at nearly full speed.

First news of the collision reached here in a message from Pierson, which said that the engineers and firemen of both trains had been killed, as well as five other persons. The superintendent immediately started the wrecking train from Grand Rapids, and as many physicians as could be hurriedly reached went with it to the scene of the disaster.

Six injured persons were taken out of the wreck in a short time and eight more, one of them fatally hurt, were soon sent to the hotel at Pierson, half a mile away.

The Northland Express was made up largely of Pullman cars. It was the finest train on the road, and carried a Grand Rapids coach, a day coach and several sleepers from Cincinnati and the South. It was called "the flyer" and catered to the Northern Michigan summer tourist population. The other train was an early local and there were not many passengers aboard.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Harm Done by Extremes of Heat and Drought and Heavy Rains.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Weather Bureau, in its regular weekly report, gives the following summary of crop conditions:

The week has been intensely hot from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, including the south Atlantic States, with practically no rain over a large part of this area, although heavy rains occurred over the Missouri, upper Mississippi and Red River of the North valleys and lake region.

In portions of Missouri and Kansas corn, more especially the late planted, has been materially injured, and the crop has sustained damage in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, although in Iowa the bulk is unharmed and well advanced toward maturity, while in Illinois a large yield is still promised. The outlook in Indiana and Western Ohio continues very promising, but in Central and Southeastern Ohio and throughout the Middle Atlantic States corn has sustained injury as a result of drought and the intense heat. In the principal States of the corn belt the reports indicate that the bulk of the crop will be safe from frost by September 1 to 10, and that the late crop will be matured one to two weeks later.

Heavy rains in the principal spring wheat States prevented the completion of the spring wheat harvest and caused injury to the over-ripe standing grain, as well as to that in shock and stack.

In the Middle Atlantic States, including North Carolina, Ohio and portions of Kentucky, tobacco has suffered much from drought and heat, but in the last-mentioned State the general condition of the crop is promising. Some cutting has been done as far north as Maryland and Ohio.

The intense heat of the past week has not been favorable to apples in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States, but an abundant crop is promised in New York and New England.

Very little plowing for fall seed has been done during the week.

Letters to Filipinos Captured.

The letters and papers of Aguinaldo captured by General Funston were made public. Among them was a letter from Dr. Montague R. Leverson, of Brooklyn, to a Filipino agent in which the doctor applied several insulting epithets to President McKinley.

Detectives to Watch Anarchists.

Fifteen Italian detectives have sailed for New York to watch anarchists in the United States.

Newsy Gleanings.

There were sixty suicides in Vienna during July, double the average rate.

No yellow fever cases are reported among the American soldiers in Cuba.

August Belmont's Mineola won the coveted Astor Cup in the yacht races off Newport.

The "standing up" method of punishment is employed at the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory.

The cost of the war in the Philippines has been $186,678,000, and the number of deaths has reached 2394.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@	$ 21
Firsts	20	@	20½
Thirds to seconds	17½	@	19½
State—Thirds to firsts	16	@	19
State dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19½
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, firsts	15¾	@	16
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	10¾
Small	10¾	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	18	@	19
State and Penn	17	@	19
Western—Choice	14½	@	15½
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 00
Medium, 1899	1 82½	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 00
Red kidney	—	@	2 00
White Kidney, choice 1899	2 80	@	1 85
Yellow eye, 1899	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal	3 50	@	3 75
Green peas, bags	1 05	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, red, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Green, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Muskmelons, per bbl	25	@	1 25
Watermelons, per 100	5 00	@	20 00
Grapes, N. C., per carrier	75	@	1 75
Blackberries, per qt	3	@	5
Pears, Scooter, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Bartlett, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Plums, W. N. Y., per bask	16	@	25
Currants, per qt	2	@	3
Huckleberries, per qt	3	@	6
Peaches, N. J., per basket	25	@	75
Grapes, up river, per car	25	@	75
Southern, per carrier	50	@	1 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb	10½	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair	35	@	60
Geese, per pair	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	5	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb	10	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, L. I., spring, per lb	—	@	11
Geese, East, spring, per lb	10	@	14
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb	13	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Straw, long rye	70	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Long Island, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Conn., red, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1 50	@	2 50
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	75
Tomatoes, N. J., per box	50	@	1 00
String beans, per bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per box	—	@	25
Peas, per bushel	1 50	@	2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	75
Celery, per doz	10	@	50
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	2

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

Tom Corwin's Ready Wit.

Governor John Brough was once matched against Corwin and in his speech said:

"Gentlemen, my honored opponent himself, while he preaches advocacy of home industry, has a carriage at home which he got in England; had it shipped across the water to him. How is that for supporting home industry and labor?"

When Corwin came to the stand, he made a great show of embarrassment. He stammered and began slowly:

"Well, gentlemen, you have heard what my friend Mr. Brough has to say about my carriage. I plead guilty to the charge, and I have only two things to say in my defense. The first is that the carriage came to me from an English ancestor as an heirloom, and I had to take it. Again, I have not used it for several years, and it has been stored in my back yard all that time, and the chickens have converted it into a roost. Now, gentlemen," with a steady look at Brough, "I have nothing further to say in my defense, but I would like to know how Brough knows anything about my carriage if he has not been visiting my henroost?" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

A Canadian Tells the Story of His Rescue.

45 Years of Nerve Destroying Bondage—His Declining Years Can Now be Passed in Happiness and Comfort.

WINNIPEG, Man.—[Special.]—A lifetime's slavery at the end of this century is almost beyond belief and yet it is true. In Poyntz & Co's. drug store on Williams St., yesterday, was discussed the remarkable deliverance of Mr. Geo. Gatfield, a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest settlers of St. Charles District, when he himself entered the store. His step was firm and elastic, his eye bright, his bearing that of manly vigor, so that the reporter hesitated to ask if he had just been released from a terrible bondage, but Mr. Gatfield was only too pleased to tell his story, for the good of humanity. "Yes I'm glad to talk of it, because it may lead those who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away to find a cure in No-To-Bac. I was a heavy user of tobacco for over 45 years, an inveterate smoker and chewer, using a frightful amount of tobacco and spending so much money that it was ruinous to me financially. Not only this, but the habit was disgusting to all I came in contact with. Did I try to stop? I should say so; dozen of times, but I had become such a slave to the weed that I couldn't live without it. A year ago Poyntz recommended No-To-Bac to me and my wife urged me to try it and so I bought a box. From the day I took a No-To-Bac tablet I have not tasted tobacco. I used three boxes of No-To-Bac and was not only cured of the tobacco habit, but regained my health and strength and was benefitted in more ways than one. The truth is that No-To-Bac made a new man of me." Druggist Poyntz, who had listened to this wonderful story, said: "The Sterling Remedy Company, of Chicago, New York and Montreal, are so fair and square that it's a pleasure to do business with them. They authorize every druggist to sell No-To-Bac under the absolute guarantee that if three boxes fail to cure any case of the tobacco habit, the money will be refunded, and they refund it, too." Get the booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Free sample and written guarantee mailed for the asking.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk "	"	4:25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	"	11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12:40, p. m.
Arrive Bel haven "	"	4:45, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	"	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Weldon and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, or Coinjock and Noga River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

STRAWS.

As an indication of the opinion of the conservative thought of the Democratic press in North Carolina, and the rebellion against the continued and time worn cry of "negro," which for so long has been the only one heard from our political stump, and which, in the strenuous efforts of certain prominent State papers and politicians, threatens a long re-echo, the following quotations, in their happier promise, are not without a meaning to those whose eyes are not entirely blinded:

"If anyone really thinks another campaign upon the negro issue from now until November, will either be popular or effective, let him ask intelligent farmers, working people, merchants, professional and industrial enterprises, and he will soon be convinced that the attempt to revive such will not only be resented, but will have exactly the opposite effect from that desired.—Raleigh Post.

Democratic speakers and papers promised that with the adoption of the amendment the cry of "nigger," which has been used in every campaign in the State within our recollection, would be heard no more forever, and we are glad to see that the best element among the Democratic press believes that it is the duty of the party to keep the faith. This is what gives us respect for the party:—Durham Herald.

"They," the respecting white voters, "should see to it that the one-third of the former voters, who are able to read and write the Constitution of the United States, should exercise the right of suffrage just conferred upon them by North Carolina, without interference of any kind. There must not be one kind of standard of reading for him and another for the white man. And when he is registered, there must be no intimidation and bribery. So much for the negro in politics. To secure him the right now guaranteed him by the Constitution of North Carolina as amended by North Carolinians, law must be enforced as well as passed. Men will have to learn behind prison bars it necessary, that perjury by an election official, sworn to execute the laws, is as dangerous as it is wicked. It does not need a prophet's eye to see that the negro is going to need protection from the hoodlums of our own race. We must protect him. Nor is it necessary to be a prophet's son to predict that in years to come, and not far away, the better class of negroes will reward such protection by their votes in the interests of the good government and high morality for which their protectors stand.—Presbyterian Standard.

IN THE EAST.

The American policy in the East is illustrating itself and our relations with the gentlemen of the Orient promise a happy issue from all the vicissitudes of diplomacy. It is a matter of congratulation to the true lover of the Stars and Stripes to attest the final culmination. From the very first, Samuel, of the bespangeled coat, has asserted his presence, and, though weak in arms and men, has made no apology for his lungs. It is well to see that thus, diplomatically speaking, we have not been ever modest.

The only slogan of the central department has been "advance." Without any extra flapping of feathers, the eagle has lived up to its own. When rival fears have cried "halt," and national jealousies have advised procrastination, America has still proved true to her own, and has advocated the saving of human life in preference to all other considerations. Whether we shall become a world power, in the full sense of the name, is a question which only the future can determine. But one thing is assured, that, despite the cry of pounds and pence and the doleful prophecies of various political Cassandras, the American policy in its expeditiousness has been characterized throughout by its markedly practical and humanitarian aim.

The Religio-Philosophical Journal gives the following instance of a delicate consideration of the Chinese publisher in refusing an MSS.:

"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon: Look upon thy Slave who rolls at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live. We have read thy Manuscript with delight. By the bones of our Ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a masterpiece Should we print it, His Majesty the Emperor would order us to take it as a criterion, and never again to print anything which was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before Ten Thousand Years, all trembling we return the Manuscript, and beg of thee Ten Thousand Pardons. See! my hand is at my feeet and I am thy Slave.

And yet they intimate that the Chinese are heathens.

Uncle Sam had cause to stroke his whiskers with complaisance *in re* the Paris exposition. He walked off with 1891 medals, which is a very average collection. North Carolina was recognized in the Forestry and Fisheries, Mining and Metallurgy departments.

Raleigh is threatened with a new railroad, a branch of the Great Eastern. It has been re-chartered.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

A commercial achievement is far better than a Bryan theory in the bush.

A political party that cannot stand by its principles will naturally run away from its platform.—Vocations

A study of Bryan's late speeches emphasizes the well known truth that it is easer to be critical than correct.

The reports of the Building Associations of the country tell a story of prosperity which Democratic editors and orators will not be able to refute.

Republican management enables the United States to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt 2 per cent, and thus save an immense amount annually.

Senator John T. Morgan resents the idea that the Democrats can make "anti imperialism" a paramount issue. He holds that there are too many Democratic expansionists like himself.

Of the several nominees for the Presidency Mr. Bryan is far the wealthiest, and he made his money during the prosperous times brought about by the McKinley administration.

The paramount issue in this National campaign is not imperialism, but it is the support of the government in the policies which have brought prosperity and greatness to the country in the last four years.

The Vance Democratic banner goes to Halifax, a county that has 2000 more negro voters than white voters. This fact causes the Charlotte Observer to remark that "Mecklenburg yields the Vance banner to Halifax with a blush."

The Democratic party a few years ago started out to "open the markets of the world" and miserably failed. Now that the Republican party is giving practical assistance in sending American products around the world and into every market, the Democratic party trembles for the perpetuity of our institutions.

In reply to a letter received asking why the CAROLINIAN did not notice the vituperative editorial in a small rabid Democratic sheet in the District on the Republican nominee for Congress and suggesting that in retaliation the Democratic nominee should be treated in like manner, we simply say that we felt that the game was not worth the amunition, and as to the suggestion we decline indulging in personal billingsgate.

"TRUSTS."

One year ago the Democrats could not talk enough about the "Trusts." It was a theory fondly held that "trusts" were held in trust for the Democratic party as the "paramount" issue in 1896. Why is it that there is so little talking about the "trusts" by the Democrats now? Were it not that the writer of the anti-trust plank of the Democratic platform, Van Wyck, of New York, has kept the trust issues fresh on ice; that Richardson, of Tennessee, who presided over the Kansas City gathering, through his private book trust, has made the "trust" issue and open book; that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has found a trustworthy use of a "trust" in cotton as a means of extracting the "velvet;" that Bryan himself is seeking to get elected by means of a political fusion "trust," the "trust' issue in politics, would during the campaign, be a rather rusty issue.

THE RULE OF PROTECTION.

The Tariff for Protection excludes the products of cheaper labor in other countries. The gold basis of our monetary system enables the purchasers to buy raw materials at the lowest prices in any market in the world. The American mechanic is to-day without a superior on earth. He does one-third more work in a day than the men of his trade in any part of Europe, and he does it better. He is therefore entitled to one-third higher wages than are paid in European countries which would like to compete with us for home markets.

An increase of wages to American employes does not mean an increase beyond reasonable limits in prices charged the consumer. The rule is coming to be understood that wages and prices must be reasonable if the products are to be sold, and this rule is being gradually applied and adjusted between employers and employes.

In no period of our history has its march been so rapid or so marked as under the administration of William McKinley. This is a condition of affairs of which the people will not grow tired. Highsounding political platforms will not drown the sound of the whistles that call them to work at good wages six days out of seven

The Raleigh News and Observer and the Raleigh Post continue to describe each other in corked-up truthfulness. They held in for the sake of the plunder during the summer campaign but couldn't stand it until November.—Asheville Gazette.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug 17, 1900.

While President McKinley's return to Washington this week was arranged for without regard to the situation in China, he finds Chinese matters at their most critical stage. The allied army is under the walls of Pekin and the Chinese government has reached a stage where deceit and dissimulation can no longer be practiced, when, in fact, it must decide once for all whether it prefers peaceable reparation for the mischief done or war with the allied powers. Since his arrival in Washington President McKinley's time has been largely taken up with important news from China, which for reasons of State has not been made public. Minister Conger has sent news that might jeopardize his life were it made public before he gets under the protection of the allied army, and other messages also contain matter which could not be safely published now.

The old claim that because Mr. Bryan attracts crowds he is bound to be elected is again being made. Speaking of that claim, Mr. F C. Wilson, of Indiana, now in Washington, said: "Four years ago you could hear of nothing except the great crowds that turned out to hear Bryan. It was said to be the greatest popular uprising in the history of American politics, and, that with the people so palpably with him, he could not be defeated. But he was defeated and defeated badly. People went to see and hear Bryan because he was new and entertaining and something in the nature of a circus."

The question of whether Uncle Sam shall make his own armor plate for warships or continue to buy from private establishments is still undecided, as the three bids submitted for armor were thrown out as unsatisfactory and new bids called for, to be opened October 2. Secretary Long was given authority by Congress—a great compliment it was, too—to either accept the best bid submitted or spend $4,000,000, placed at his disposal, in setting up a government plant.

Had as much gold been shipped to Europe in any single week during the Cleveland administration as will go from New York during the present week and next, the country would have been thrown into a financial panic; but, thanks to changed conditions, the going of the gold causes not even a ripple in financial circles. Speaking of this large shipment of gold Secretary Gage said: "The movement is entirely natural, and nature always tends to establish just equilibriums. The negotiation on this side of so large a part of the English loan fully explains the movement. We have gold to spare and it will go, and ought to go, where it can be most profitably employed.

Hon. D. T. Flynn, who has been nominated for the fourth consecutive time by the Republicans of Oklahoma for delegate to Congress, has written a breezy letter to a Washington friend, in which he says: "You can bet every dollar you have got that McKinley will carry Kansas just as certain as he will carry any State in the Union. South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington have all kissed the Kansas City platform and its nominee good-bye. McKinley and Roosevelt are so far ahead in the race that the distance flag will be dropped before the Democratic nominees realize that it has begun. McKinley will get more votes than anybody dreams of from men who do not profess to be Republicans. They won't state so in public, but they know when the country has had a clean administration and there is a sort of feeling existing that the proper thing to do is to uphold the President's hands."

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** **CURE CONSTIPATION** Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

Known by His Associates.

After Bryan's recent nomination at Kansas City it was noticed that he received scarcely any congratulations from the prominent men of the country. Even in the South, where Democratic tickets prevail by an automatic arrangement, there was, as a rule, few messages from leaders of acknowledged ability. Bryan hoped to get a tender of support from the anti-expansion element, but has been completely disappointed in that respect. On the contrary, the men of note who are against retaining the Philippines have hastened to say in print that they will oppose Bryan. Many announce that they will vote for McKinley and among this number is Charles Francis Adams, who calls the Kansas City convention a wilderness of thistles. In a letter to the New York Evening Post he quotes the adage that a man can be gauged by his friends. The most conspicuous of Bryan's friends as far as the public is advised, Mr. Adams says, "are Mr. Croker, of New York; Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, and it would be difficult to name a single man in the whole 'gang' who elevates the mass above the level to which those three reduce the Kansas City assemblage."—Globe Democrat

Reason for Keeping Troops There.

The object for which our troops were sent to China has practically been attained. Up to this time formal war has not existed, because the object of the administration has been merely to protect its representatives But the withdrawal of the troops of the United States may not follow immediately, for there are minor interests that must still be guarded.—Buffalo Express.

The State Normal And Industrial College Of North Carolina

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $92 to $132; for non-residents, $152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition aplications should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For Catalogue and other information address until August 15th

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER,
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CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

Shattered Diamonds.

"Under certain conditions, which are very rare and remarkable," said an old jeweler, "a diamond may be shattered to atoms by a smart, sudden blow. The stone seems to disintegrate and fly apart, as nearly as I can express it, and when the Kimberley gems first came into the market the Brazilian brokers claimed that they were especially subject to that kind of accident. For the time being the story had its effect on trade, but it was proved to be untrue, and the incident is now forgotten. In the course of an experience of nearly 40 years I have known of only two cases of diamonds being broken.

"One occurred many years ago, when I was working in a shop in the old Reid House in Chattanooga. A lady customer dropped a cluster brooch from the counter to the tiled floor, a distance of about 3½ feet. It struck squarely on the center stone, which was broken into a number of small, irregular fragments. The diamond had weighed about two carats.

"The other instance took place here in New Orleans about six years ago. A St. Louis traveling man named Crawford had a solitaire weighing 1½ carats set in a ring. He was standing in the store and while conversing about something made a sudden gesture and struck the stone against a metal fixture. It was split into small, jagged splinters, a number of which we found on top of the showcase. The drummer himself was the most astonished man I ever saw. He had supposed diamonds were indestructible simply because they were hard.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Alex Surprised Them.

Alexander MacArthur, author of a successful study of life in the Latin quarter of Paris, which brought to the writer both popularity and profit, is also the pupil and biographer of Rubinstein. The author lived for two years in St. Petersburg, corresponding for the London press and taking part in some thrilling adventures, but the most singular of the writer's experiences happened in Chicago after the novel had been brought out by a publisher of that city. The book had been so successful that the publisher decided to give the author a dinner, to which a dozen of the leading men of letters in the lake city were invited. The guests had assembled when the author was announced.

Through the blue haze of smoke there appeared a handsome young woman attired in evening dress.

"We are expecting Mr. MacArthur," said the host, "Mr. Alexander MacArthur, the novelist."

"So I understand," returned the unexpected guest. "I am Alexander MacArthur."

"You?" gasped the publisher.

"Yes. Didn't you know? I am Lillian MacArthur, at your service. I have been writing over the name of Alexander ever since I left my home in Dublin."

It was only the work of a minute to rearrange matters, and the dinner was a great success.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Hint.

"Did you see that story about the man who got a needle in his arm while trying to kiss a girl?" he asked.

"No," she replied, and then she added fervently, "but, thank heaven, I never learned to sew!"—Chicago Post.

The late Dr. Campbell Black of Glasgow, eminent as a physician and clinical lecturer, was fond of saying that "medicine is no more an exact science than millinery."

Oriental physicians have practiced vaccination for more than 1,000 years.

Healthy Mothers

Few mothers are healthy, because their duties are so exacting. The anxiety of pregnancy, the shock of childbirth, and the care of young children, are severe trials on any woman. But with Wine of Cardui within her grasp, every mother—every woman in the land—can pay the debt of personal health she owes her loved ones. Do you want robust health with all its privileges and pleasures? Wine of Cardui will give it to you.

WINE of CARDUI

strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for $1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitute under any circumstances.

Mrs. Edwin Cross, Gormer, Mich.: "When I commenced using Wine of Cardui I was hardly able to walk across the house. Two weeks after I walked half a mile and picked strawberries. When my other child was born I suffered with labor pains 24 hours, and had to raise him on a bottle because I had no milk. After using the Wine during pregnancy this time, I gave birth last month to a baby girl, and was in labor only two hours, with but little pain, and I have plenty of milk. For this great improvement in my health I thank God and Wine of Cardui."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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At the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, the Horticultural building, 220 feet square, is flanked on the south by the Forestry and Mines and on the north by the Graphic Arts buildings, each 150 feet square. The whole group is connected by arcades, forming a semicircular court, in which will stand the "Fountain of the Seasons." The Horticultural building will be about 240 feet high. The Graphic Arts and Forestry and Mines buildings are companion structures of the same size and style, having four corner towers. Two colored compositions above the eastern entrance of the Horticultural building will represent Ceres, goddess of the harvest, in a chariot drawn by three Kings, led by Flora and Primavera.

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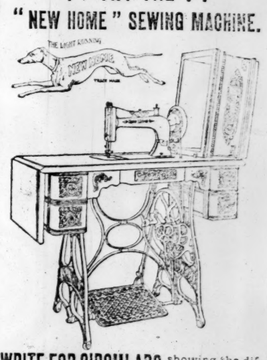

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Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Bumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

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Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. E. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage Rector; St. Stephen, W. Attebridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Griggs, W. M., Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spencer, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Sec. Rev. E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 71; D. M. Simons, N. G.; J. F. Simpson, V. G.; Dr. G. Hill, Recording Secretary; R. S. Black, Financial Secretary Twiddy, Treasurer.

Talula Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett, C. P.; J. C. Simpson, H. P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W.; G. W. Twiddy, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tilt Creek Council No. 1206 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector, W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor, R. E. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter, W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 5, I. O. R. M.; A. C. Garrett Sachem; C. F. Sawyer, Sr. Sagamore; F. C. Thompson, Jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams Prophet; W. Bob Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of R. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. S. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harvey Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education John D. Palmer, Newton A. Jones and John T. Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 23 1900.

OUR ELEVATOR BOY.

His hair is light and wavy
And his cheeks are always red,
And he sports a suit of navy,
And a round cap on his head.
He's the dandy of the hour,
As he glides the cable through,
With a red and blushing flower
On the lapel of his blue.

He has a smile for Daisy,
That's the girl that thumps the keys,
And he sets the brokers crazy
With his "Move up closer, please."
And he gets the blow and bluster
From the woman with the soap,
When he gets her feather duster
Wound round his cable rope.

He's up in modern fisties
And he'll show you with a shout
How he got that eye artistic
When he put "Kid Dugan" out,
And you've got to let him thrill you
With a story as he works
Or he'll bristle up and spill you
With a dozen dizzy jerks.

—Chicago News.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

The hot wave is still a matter of local mention.

The needle goes through its work—but not until it is hard pushed.

For Rent Room No. 6 in the CAROLINIAN Building. Only $1 a month.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

There is trouble in the Durham cotton mills. The labor union problem.

The man in a white duck suit often gets over-heated trying to feel as cool as he looks.

From 5000 to 8000 persons attended the Friends' yearly meeting at High Point last week.

Make hay while the sun shines. In the time of prosperity provide for the future with a policy in the Hartford Lite.

George Dancy, a colored boy employed in the postoffice at Tarboro, has been arrested and jailed on the charge of robbing the mails.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot: $4 at Moses Weisel's.

The CAROLINIAN for three months for twenty five cents. This will cover the National campaign and many other interesting events now being staged before the world.

Mr. T. P. Wilcox has received an appointment in the Internal Revenue Service and has entered upon his duties. Worthy and competent, he will make an efficient officer.

The annual renting of the Market stalls last week resulted as follows: Stall No. 1, C. C. Pappendick, $490; Stall No. 2, W. E. Pappendick, $512; stall No. 3, C. B. Davis, $401; stall No. 4, T. L. Overman, $405.50.

Mr. J. M. Cartwright, who was the Republican candidate for Representative in Camden, was in the city on Saturday. The Canvassing Board counted him out by 7 majority. He says that he can show that he was defrauded out of 36 votes. He intends to contest.

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

An amusing incident is recorded by a contemporary: A nurse who was visiting her patients in a Cape Town hospital ward found her favorite soldier fast asleep. Pinned to his coverlet was a scrap of paper on which he had laboriously scrawled, "To ill to be nussed to-day, respectfully, J. M."

Hon. C. M. Bernard, U. S. District Attorney, was in the city on Saturday and gave Mr. E. F. Lamb a $4,000 Treasury draft, being the price for the site of the Public Building on the northwest corner of Mathews and Pool streets The deed to the Government was duly executed and recorded. It is understood that work on the building will soon begin.

Says the New York Tribune: "A British army officer who was recently collecting cavalry mounts in Australia, received the following note from a horse breeder: 'I can supply you with horses for cavalry, artilery and infantry. But I think my specialty is in the hors de combat, as the French soldiers call him, which means officers' war horse or charger."

The State Board of Pharmacy last week granted licenses to twenty-nine young pharmacists to practice pharmacy in this State. The examination before the State Board for license was conducted in Wilmington July 17. The number that failed to pass is the smallest in recent years. The class is the largest licensed for some time. Three of the successful applicants are colored.

"I am apprehensive," says a man, quoted by the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that the next big event on the calendar will be a long-drawn-out war between China and Russia. I don't care a rap what becomes of either nation, but I do dread unspeakably the task of learning those jaw-breaking Russian names. You see, I have had a pretty rough time of it during the last year or two. No sooner had I mastered that terrible Filipino nomenclature than along came the Boer war, and I had to start in on 'kopjes' and 'rooineks' and 'spruits.' About the time I had got the hang of Transvaal 'Taal' and was able to talk about the campaign without running the risk of being called down by one of those pedantic jackasses who are always lying in wait for a fellow, trouble began in China, and I had to tackle an entirely new vocabulary. At present I am hard at work on Tsung-li-Yamen and Hsiang-Kiang and Kiao Tai Chifu and a few hundred other tea-chest tongue-twisters, so, naturally, the bear idea of starting in on Russia, with its 'skis' and 'koffs,' fills me with horror. I hope to goodness nothing happens in Wales."

"An Observer man was informed yesterday that there is a quiet movement on foot among the business men of this city and a few other North Carolina towns relative to the political conditions of this State. The suggestion seems to be that they expect to meet at Greensboro or Charlotte and formulate a resolution expressive of their view of the situation; maintaining that political and economic problems are closely akin and that they have a right to speak as to the latter. They will publicly voice their depreciation of the turmoil and bother that will come to this State if the cry of "negro" is prolonged and they will voice a wish for conservatism and decency in politics. This is talk given for what it is worth. It is not idle, however, since a number of business men in the city have declared that such a movement as the one described needed only judicious leadership to make its culmination.—Charlotte Observer.

"With a little care, Senator," said his physician, "you are good for many years yet. Having an unimpaired constitution"—

"Constitution!" exclaimed Senator Vest, momentarily forgetting where he was, and gesturing vehemently. Constitution, sir, thanks to the onslaughts of the party in power, is a hopeless wreck, and liberty lies prostrate in the dust, bleeding at every pore!" Then he took a fresh chew of Missouri long green and said he felt better.—Chicago Tribune.

Mariners are notified that all the buoys which formerly marked the channel into Hatteras Inlet and over the Swash into Pamlico Sound, are discontinued, with the exception of the two black and white perpendicularly striped buoys at the entrance from sea in to the inlet, and that a red spar buoy, Number 12, has been substituted for the pile buoy of the same number which formerly marked Steam Mill Point Shoal about ¾ miles NW. ¾ N. from Windmill Point Shoal Beacon Light. The pile buoy was shown on the chart as a day beacon numbered 12 and located just below Washington.

We have made an arrangement by which we can furnish the CAROLINIAN and the "Home and Farm," a twice-a-month 16 paged journal one year to new subscribers for $1.25 and to old ones, who pay up subscriptions to date and a year in advance. The journal is filled with matter of special value to the Housekeeper, the Farmer, Stock and Fruit grower and the Gardener.

Young ladies who desire to make college preparation for teaching will find it to their interest to write to President Rhodes, Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C. This institution enjoys great prosperity, is offering scholarships to worthy applicants and has money to lend to needy students.

Says the Asheville Gazette: "The East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial Association announces that it will hold a fall fair and race meet at the grounds in Newbern on November 12 to 17 inclusive. It will be a complete exposition of the diversified products of Eastern North Carolina.

The latest victim of the hot wave is policeman Cunningham of Charlotte, who was discovered utilizing the public reservoir as a private bath.

News came yesterday that a party from Washington narrowly escaped drowning while bathing at Ocracoak. They were rescued by the life saving crew of that station.

The Colored Teachers' Institute here has been well attended. State Superintendent Mebane is announced to deliver an address to-morrow.

We regret to note the recent loss of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Creecy, jr., in the death of their infant son on the 5th inst.

The Chatauqua at Lenoir last week of the Baptist Sunday School Workers was a rousing success.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:24 and will set to-night at 6:42.—Miss Mary Wood has returned from visiting Miss Lena Barker at Winfall.—It troubles the oldest inhabitant to conjure up the memory of a hot spell more protracted.—Mr. J. W. Sharber and family are off for a vacation at Clifton Springs, N. Y.—Miss Eva Pailin has returned from visiting friends in neighboring towns.—The River Road out by the Park is being opened up. It will be a great improvement.—Mr. Tom White, of the First National Bank, is back from the seashore.—We regret to note the illness of Mrs. J. Y. Old on Church street.—

"As easy as lying," the Chinaman said,
"Is a phrase whose significance long since has fled,
For in falsehood for years we have had such a test,
That telling the truth seems like absolute rest."

—Mrs. M. T. Jenkins is spending a few weeks at Nags Head.—Quite a number of the pleasure-seekers came up from the seashore Saturday.—Mr. Frank Hollowell, a recent University graduate, who, since commencement, has been visiting in Mississippi, returned home. His sister, Mrs. Parker, of Salisbury, accompanies him.—Mr. Alex. Wadsworth and wife, former residents here, are visiting in this city.—Mrs. G. B. Ferebee and children of Norfolk are visiting the family of Mr. W. J. Woodley, our popular grocer, here.—We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. M. L. Sanderlin, the progressive representative of the Hartford Life, at his home on Main street. An unfortunate attack of fever.—The usual services at the churches Sunday for all those who could face old Sol's beams.—

'Alack for frenzied China,
'Tis sorrowful indeed
To see a "flowery kingdom"
So completely run to seed.

—Mr. Henry S. Tyler, of Portsmouth, and Miss Bertie E. VanDeventer of Berkley, were married in the parlor of the Central Hotel on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. S. Penick, pastor of the Baptist Church.—Miss Beulah Fulmer is visiting friends in Norfolk.—Miss Mary Hinton has left for Littleton Female College.—Miss Annie Spence is off on a visit to friends in Virginia.—I. M. Meekins, esq., who has been spending some time with his family at Waynesville, returned on Friday. His family will remain there a few weeks longer.—Miss Kate Albertson is taking a vacacation in the mountains of this State.—Hon. C. M. Bernard gave the CAROLINIAN a social call on Saturday of last week.—Mr. Kent Vaughan, who has been traveling for a Boston drug house, is home for a few weeks. His sister, Miss Annie, accompanies him.—Dr. A. L. Pendleton, resident physician at Nags Head during the season, returned Monday.—S. S. Lamb, esq., and wife, who have been vacationing in the central portion of the State, have returned.—Mr. James Willard, wife and mother, spent Sunday at Nags Head.—Mr. Charlie Pool, who has been visiting in this vicinity, is now trying the effect of country air.—Quite a large crowd came up from Nags Head Monday. Among those noticed were Dr. Capehart, of Bertie; Mr. J. N. Pruden, Misses Julia Jones, May Bond, Miss McMullan, Miss Worth and Miss Martin of Edenton.—Dr. E. F. Martin and P. W. McMullan, esq., who have been summering at Nags Head, have returned.—R. P. Jenkins, esq., spent Sunday at Nags Head.—The weather still refuses to give promise of Greenland's icy strand.—Mr. Walter Old is threatened with typhoid fever at his home on Church street.—I. M. Meekins, esq., is fitting up his law offices in the CAROLINIAN Building.—We are glad to hear that Col. R. B. Creecy is convalescing from his recent prostration.—E. F. Aydlett, esq., returned Tuesday from a business trip to neighboring towns.—P. H. Williams, esq. and wife are summering at Nags Head.—Mr. Camden Melick, who has been rejuvenating at the seaside, is at home.—Messrs Howland and James Fearing and Charles Wood left for a summer trip to Niagara Falls and other points Tuesday.

This August weather brings dismay
And apprehension deep—
Too warm to stay awake by day,
At night too hot to sleep.

—The Methodist Sunday School excursion to Nags Head Tuesday was well patronized and is reported to have been a very enjoyable affair.—Mr. Tom Daniels of Newbern passed through the city Saturday from Nags Head.—Especial services will be held at the Pearl street M. E. Church Sunday night. The Rev. W. S Fitch is giving a series of patriotic sermons to the attendant worshipers there. The subject of treatment Sunday will embody a discussion of "America in the East," and relative problems. The historical element will receive especial attention.—Dr. J. H. White and family are back from a summer vacation.—Miss Marcie and Mrs. Bertie Albertson and children are making a "cottage" experiment at Nags Head.—We note the resignation of Mr. C. E. Kramer as a member of the School Committee. He is succeeded by Mr. Wesley Williams.—A recent storm at Durham during the week just passed is reported to have done some harm.—A very acceptable little shower Tuesday evening.—The excursionists on the Methodist Sunday School outing to Nags Head Tuesday had some excitement furnished them on the persistent efforts of one of the passengers to commit suicide. He twice jumped overboard but on both occasions was duly rescued.—Mr. Felix Jones, of Indiantown, called on Tuesday and paid his respects. We regret to learn that his present condition of health is not up to the mark.—D. O. Newberry, esq., of Columbia, Republican nominee for Elector, has been spending several days in the city.—Mr. G. R. Little, formerly connected in insurance circles here, now of Greenville, N. C., is making a brief sojourn in the city.—Mr. Wm. Pailin and wife have returned from visiting in Hertford.—Miss Pat Morgan, of Shawboro, was the guest of Miss Gertie Greenleaf on Main street yesterday.—Mr. C. C. Allen, who has been quite ill at his home on Road street, is reported to be rapidly improving.—We note that the I. O. O. F. will hold its 53d annual session of the Carolina lodges in this city next year. The present year's session was held at Wilmington.

The Lady and the Teeth.

"I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear," said a physician. "The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied.

"The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth, and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband.

"But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old gentleman and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled. 'You have broken my poor darling's jaw!'

"At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat, I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fulmer & Co.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17.

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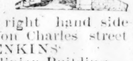
2 HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE AVENUE



just across bridge, right hand side also small house on Charles street Apply to R. P. JENKINS' Carolinian Building.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality; an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C

A STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

The store room on Water street formerly occupied by Hooper & Gray for rent. Apply to

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July 25, 4t.

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her own selection) to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Origina latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date design

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Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out;
They are not old patterns;
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They are fresh, new goods;
bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

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UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

This Company Excels in

HIGHEST INTEREST EARNING, SAFEST POSSIBLE INVESTMENT, LOWEST DEATH RATE, LARGEST RETURNS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

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"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being 10 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

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CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.

Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

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CURES THE

TOBACCO HABIT.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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ANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

Constipation Afflicts

part of the people all the time, all the people part of the time.

Are you a chronic or occasional sufferer from constipation? Do you want a sure, pure cure?

CASCARETS (eat 'em like candy) will stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels, leave your blood clean and rich, sweeten your breath and make your stomach do its work.

CASCARETS KILL DISEASE GERMS, cure sick headache, taste good and do good, please the children, destroy and drive off worms and other parasites.

A 10c box will prove their merit, and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Try a 10c box to-day! If not pleased, get your money back. Larger boxes, 25c or 50c.

BOOKLET AND SAMPLE FREE. CCC The only Genuine. ADDRESS Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO OR

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Tuition, $20 a year; Board $8 a month

Next session opens September 6th.

Entrance examinations in each county court house, July 28th, 10 o'clock, a. m., also at the College September 4th and 5th.

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

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ess to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten tabules are the very medicine you need.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

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The Dance of the Pigmies.

Presently the mandolin accompaniment forgot to play, the dance grew wilder and wilder, and finally resolved itself into mere pantomime. It did not take long to discover that they were acting the parts of the forest denizens. First it was tigers; they fiercely roared and sharpened their nails cat fashion against the wall. Most of us have seen a tiger do this, and perhaps have stirred him with a patronizing umbrella in Regent's Park. Seen in his own forest by attentive eyes of fear, how bigger he must have loomed upon one of these miserable unarmed pigmies who intruded all unwittingly upon his manicure, and lived to make a play of it! Then with heads stretched out and waving fins they were fish in the brook, pressing up against the current. It was Tigi, the snake, and they rolled over and over upon the floor. Sambhur was suggested, and before there was time to be shocked all four were on their backs with the legs sticking up in the air, up again and cantering round the room on all fours, or rubbing the velvet from their antlers, which, as I guessed, had been foreshadowed by the first part of this remarkable pantomime. And so with many other animals.

I suggested monkeys, just giving them a clue, and they seized the idea and greatly improved upon it, scratching themselves and destroying imaginary and hopping vermin in the most realistic manner. Then they sat down in a row in the doorway with their legs dangling over the ladder, and whooped and chattered and generally out-simianed the tribes of monkey-kind.—Blackwood.

Beans Mummy Demand for mummies. Old Egypt did not leave enough mummies to go round. Tourists in Egypt, if the whole body of the defunct is not obtainable, are satisfied with a bone, or a fragment of the bandage which supposably covered an embalmed body. The most recent story runs as follows: An Englishman, returning from Egypt, exhibited a piece of cloth said to have belonged to a mummy, or at least sold to him as such. Going to Manchester, he showed his bit of cloth. There was a cloth expert present. The expert looked at the piece of cloth. He passed it through his fingers. Then he said, "Number Eighty-five," and he shook his head in a doubtful manner. "How Number Eighty-five?" asked the owner of the cloth. "Because this bit of cloth was manufactured at a mill at Oldham, and I sell it by the thousands of yards every month. A great many pieces of these goods go to Egypt. Demand there fairly active." From this it seems that the manufacture of the mummy is a regular business in Egypt. One recalls the old farce in which the man whose coat tails had been torn off bought those identical pieces of cloth later on a part of the dress of a Pharaoh.

The Scarcity of Large Game.

Whalers have begun to turn their attention to walrus and porpoises, large game having become too scarce to encourage exclusive pursuit. Elephants and camelopards, too, are melting away before the advance of agricultural enterprise, and the ostrich, with its congeners, the rhea and the emu, will soon share the fate of the splay-footed moa that once haunted the marshes of New Zealand.

In the Matter of Tips.

The tippee is not so selfish as the tipper. The tippee may be getting small wages. The tipper bribes the tipee to give him service that belongs to others.—Detroit Post-Dispatch.

An Errand of Mercy.

Riches may not always bring happiness, but it seems to an unrich person that they might be sent after it very successfully.—Puck.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

About thirty cities in Wisconsin are supplied with water from artesian wells.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The population of Oklahoma is something over 400,000.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Women make more than one-third of all the articles manufactured in France.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

When a fellow gives an I. O. U. he becomes a man of note.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The area of the Russian empire is 8,644,100 square miles.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

GRADE CROSSING HORROR

Train Crashes Into an Omnibus Containing Twenty-four Persons.

ONLY THREE ESCAPED INJURY.

Dead and Injured Residents of Slatington and Walnutport, Penn.—Had Attended a Funeral—The Horses Drawing the Vehicle Escaped Unhurt—Injured Hurled Into a Creek.

Slatington, Penn. (Special).—A train on the Lehigh and New England Railroad crashed into a 'bus containing twenty-four persons near Cherry Valley, and killed ten outright. One more died later. The party was returning from a funeral. Ten of the party are in a hospital. Most of them are injured mortally. Only three escaped injury. The dead are:

Samuel Mummy, sixty, Walnutport; Mrs. Samuel Mummy, fifty-eight, Walnutport; Eli S. Remaley, seventy, Slatington; Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, sixty-five; Mrs. James Kern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, thirty-two; Mrs. Elias Sourwine, a widow, fifty-three, Slatington; Mrs. William Kane, fifty-one, Walnutport; Miss Carrie Smith, twenty-two, Walnutport; Mrs. Kuntz, thirty-two, Walnutport; Mrs. James Minnich, thirty-three, Walnutport; three-year-old son of Mrs. James Kern.

The injured include: Mrs. William Resch, of Walnutport, seriously hurt internally; William Mummy, will recover; Louis Kuntz, Slatington, dangerously cut about head and hurt internally; Miss Carrie Nagle, Walnutport, badly hurt internally, may die; Harry Minnich, aged ten years, may die; George Minnich, brother of Harry, badly cut about head, seriously injured internally, will not recover; Ryan Walp, Walnutport, badly hurt internally and badly cut, will die; Miss Lizzie Jones, Slatington, hurt internally and badly cut about head and face, cannot live; Miss Distler, Walnutport, hurt internally, may recover.

The omnibus left here shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. to attend the funeral services of Mrs. James Shafer at Walnutport. The services were held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Walnutport, and interment took place in Cherry Hill Cemetery, about three miles from this place. The burial services were concluded at about 4.30 p. m. and the party started on their return journey. The journey soon came to an end, however, for many of them. About one mile from Cherry Valley the Lehigh and New England Railroad crosses the road at grade. There is also a very sharp curve at this place, and it is stated that it is sometimes almost impossible to hear a train approach the crossing.

The 4.50 p. m. train from Slatington, drawn by Engine 15, bound for Portland, hove in sight just as the vehicle was on the tracks. The driver was powerless to avoid a collision. The locomotive struck the centre of the 'bus. So great was the momentum that two of the bodies were picked up 600 feet from the scene of the accident. The train was stopped above the crossing, and when the train hands returned to the scene it was found that ten of the occupants of the vehicle had been killed instantly and ten badly injured. Only three of the party, it was found, escaped injury.

A peculiar coincidence connected with the accident is the fact that none of the horses attached to the 'bus was hurt. When the train struck the 'bus the force of the collision broke the traces and the shaft and the horses ran down the road a short distance, where they were caught by a farmer.

Many of the injured were hurled into a creek which runs beside the railroad at that place, and were only saved from drowning by the prompt attention given by the train hands. Word was at once dispatched to this place and all the physicians available in the surrounding towns were hurried to the spot.

There are rumors current that the engineer of the train failed to blow his whistle before approaching the crossing, but this is doubted by many, who say that the road does not employ flagmen at any of its crossings. As a consequence engineers are very careful when approaching street crossings. At a late hour most of the citizens of Slatington and Walnutport were at the railroad station inquiring for fuller details of the accident and for the condition of the injured at the hospital.

THEY LOVED THE SAME GIRL.

Two Kentuckians Quarrel, One is Killed and Slayer Commits Suicide.

Owingsville, Ky. (Special).—Levi Goodpaster and Edgar Conner, of good families, were buried here a few days ago. Goodpaster was killed by Conner, who then committed suicide.

The young men were rivals for the hand of Miss Julia Gooch. Each, with his own party of friends, was keeping late hours when the parties met, and Goodpaster and Conner began to quarrel. Conner fired three shots at Goodpaster. When he heard some one say "Levi is dead" he snatched the revolver from the hands of a bystander, who had taken it away from him, and, saying, "I will end it here," shot himself through the temple.

China's Strange Move.

China is impatiently urging the foreign Governments to order the envoys out of Pekin.

Massacre in Armenia.

Two hundred men, women and children have been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank by Turkish troops under Ali Pasha, the commandant of the garrison at Bitlis, in Asiatic Turkey. The Kurds assisted the soldiers in the slaughter.

A Pitiful Suicide.

Bertha Koss, a beautiful Russian, killed herself in New York City, because her mother forbade her to marry the man she loved.

The National Game.

Orth, of Philadelphia, has not made a wild pitch this season.

Daly's work at second for Brooklyn is something marvelous.

Collins, of Boston, has played fifty perfect fielding games this season.

In Chicago they claim that McCarthy is the greatest left fielder that ever played on a Chicago team.

Sheehan, the new infielder of the New Yorks, was farmed out to the Syracuse Club of the Eastern League.

Schriver, of the Pittsburgs, has the distinction of having gone through half the season without striking out.

Batting averages in the League are coming down until the boys getting one hit in three times are doing pretty well.

Davis, of the New York team, and Clark, of the Pittsburg team, are the only two playing managers in the League.

Mathewson, the new twirler of the New Yorks, was formerly of Bucknell University, and has also played foot ball.

Cleveland's revival is the greatest argument that could be made for clean ball. Tebeauism chilled the Forest City, but the old fire has been rekindled under McAleer.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The King of Sweden and Norway has accepted the place of arbitrator in the Samoan claims case, the official notification of that fact having been received at the State Department.

The State Department, upon the advice of the Solicitor-General, decided not to try to force the extradition of Neely while an appeal to the Supreme Court is pending. The Federal authorities were advised accordingly.

Major Russell B. Harison's claim of $677 for extra pay in the volunteer army was refused by the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications that there be no further action for the present in providing new field artillery.

Rear-Admiral Watson, aboard the Baltimore, will reach New York City September 10.

Our Adopted Islands.

The Manila Board of Health reports that there are 30,000 lepers in the Philippines.

The Council of Havana rejected the new charter, on which a commission has been at work for more than a year.

Two hundred starving natives walked from San Lorenzo to San Juan, Porto Rico, and begged the Governor for bread or work. Employment on public roads was promised them.

John T. McCutcheon writes from Manila that Aguinaldo still retains his supremacy among Filipinos.

August opened with thirty-five cases of yellow fever in Havana. There are various ones in Matanzas, four of the

Health reports for June and July show alarming increase in the death rate, especially among native Hawaiians and Japanese of the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The Board of Health is discussing a quarantine against consumption.

An appeal to the Supreme Court by counsel for C. F. W. Neely prevents his extradition to Cuba for a time.

At Surigao, Mindanao, P. I., which is the most northeasterly of the hemp ports of the island at which there are American troops, everything seems serene and in really excellent running condition.

An investigation of the present obnoxious customs regulations at Manila has been ordered.

Domestic.

Jere Washington, an employe of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, shot and killed Cora Jiles in Harrisburg, Penn., and then swallowing two ounces of laudanum drowned himself in the canal. Washington had been forcing his attentions upon the woman. She didn't reciprocate.

A. G. Bingamon, a coal dealer of Jamestown, Ohio, killed his wife and son-in-law, James Bradley, and then fatally shot himself about the heart. They had quarreled over some transfer to some property of Mrs. Bingamon's sister.

A mob took Jack Betts, colored, from the sheriff at Corinth, Miss., and hanged him to a tree in the court house yard. He was charged with criminal assault on a ten-year-old white girl.

Disappointed and despondent, John A. Raycroft, fifty-two years old, chief clerk in the ferry division under Mayor Quincy, Boston, shot himself at the supper table at this home, East Boston. Death was instantaneous.

Sixteen buildings were destroyed by fire at Hanover, Penn., the loss being estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, partly insured.

Philippine war veterans gathered in Denver, Col., to form the Society of the Army of the Philippines.

Mme. Elise L. Camacho, wife of the Mexican Minister of Railroads, died of heart disease on a train just before reaching Jersey City.

Miss Alma Osborne and Melville M. Wood, a schoolteacher, were drowned near Washington, Ind., Mr. Wood attempted to rescue Miss Osborne, who had fallen in a sinkhole while wading in White River.

R. F. Harrington and Milton Means, white, were driving home from Sylvania, Ga., in their buggy. On the road they met two negroes named Alexander in a buggy. The wheels of the vehicles came in collision. A quarrel ensued, when the negroes drew pistols and shot Harrington and Means dead.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a former missionary to Turkey, and one of the most famous men in the Congregational ministry, died at Portland, Me.

Charged with insubordination, eight sailors of the British ship Kings County, arrived in irons aboard the ship at Pensacola, Fla.

The Rev. Father Stemmens, secretary to Archbishop Chapelle, arrived at San Francisco on the transport Sherman from Manila.

The new census gives Providence, R. I., 175,597, an increase of 32.88 per cent. over 1890.

A thirty-eight-inch water main burst under the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Touraine, in Boston, and the flood did $75,000 damage.

George Welch and B. Roberts, colored waiters employed at the Hotel Imperial, Atlantic City, N. J., were found dead in their beds, having been asphyxiated by gas.

A stranger thought to be Frank Ronick, from Virginia, jumped from the State House dome at Columbus, Ohio, and was killed.

Cape Nome gold to the value of $545,000 arrived at Seattle, Wash.

Foreign.

The Paris Exposition Jury has made 42,790 awards to exhibitors.

The Government leader at Panama, Colombia, said the rebel casualties in recent battles had been 600.

The French have peacably occupied the Touat Oasis in North Africa.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has begun mobilizing forces, and it was reported in Lahore, India, that he would cross the Russian frontier.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says that the relations between France and Germany are continually improving, and it learns from authoritative sources of a military alliance.

In spite of the fact that General Christian de Wet is in full flight, South African telegrams announce a hurried exodus of civilians from Mafeking and that Lord Edward Cecil is preparing to stand another siege.

Germany will get 250 first prizes from the Paris Exposition, more than any other nation.

It is officially announced that there are now no cases of bubonic plague in London.

For insulting the Mayor of Pesaro, Italy, and crying "Long live Anarchy!" Phillippe Ricci has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Rioting continues in the neighborhood of Swatow, China. Three more chapels have been destroyed, and the lives of many missionaries are in danger. The officials are inactive.

United States Ambassador Choate will arbitrate between the British and Chinese Governments in the case of the sinking of the British dispatch boat Kow Shing during the Chino-Japanese war.

The total number of Boers captured by General Hunter in the Harrismith district was 4140.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

Railway King Stricken With Heart Trouble in His Adirondack Camp.

ESTATE IS WORTH $50,000,000.

He Was Apparently in Good Health Until Ten Minutes Before His Death—Career of the Remarkable Railroad Builder—How His Great Fortune Will Be Divided is Undecided Yet.

Raquette Lake, N. Y. (Special).—Collis P. Huntington died at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks. Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock p. m., he was taken suddenly with one of the choking spells to which he was subject, and which was not thought to be serious, but he became worse. As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized, a messenger was despatched to the neighboring camp of Governor Lounsbury for a doctor, and he was on hand in half an hour. Mr. Huntington died without regaining consciousness, not more than three-quarters of an hour having passed between the attack and his death. Mrs. Huntington and Mr Huntington's secretary, G. E. Miles, were at his bedside when he died.

On the day before his death Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying the best of health, walking about his preserve and taking a trip on his private steamer Oneonta, and he remarked to friends that he was feeling cheerful. Huntington, was notified at an early hour.

After much difficulty and delay the news of the death was delivered to W. West Durant, who was jointly connected with Mr. Huntington in the Raquette Lake Railway. Mr. Durant will contribute his boats, teams and servants toward making the final arrangements for the disposition of the body.

Mr. Huntington and his wife arrived at Durant on Friday, August 10, in their private car Oneonta. The steamer Oneonta was waiting their arrival at the wharf to convey them to their mountain home, Pine Knot Camp. Heart disease was the direct cause of death.

Collis Potter Huntington was born in Harwinton, Litchfield County, in Connecticut, October 22, 1821. His uncle, General Ebenezer Huntington died at eighty years of age, and his great ancestor, Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at sixty-five.

The Huntington family, founded in Connecticut by Puritans, gave to the country a jurist, a writer, a painter, a physician, soldiers, a clergyman a philanthropist of fame and, in Collis Potter Huntington, a "invincible maker of millions. The dead magnate started life without a dollar, and at his death was estimated to be worth over fifty millions. He was a railroad builder, railroad owner, shipbuilder and ship owner.

He was seventy-nine years old at his death, and had been one of the country's strong men for forty years, ever since he, with Stanford, Hopkins and Crocker, built the Central Pacific Railway, thus establishing the first railroad across the continent.

It is not known how his great wealth will be divided. His natural heirs are his widow, his adopted son Archer M. Huntington, the Princess Hatzfeldt, who is an adopted daughter, and H. E. Huntington, his nephew.

DEUTSCHLAND'S NEW RECORD.

Covers Eastward Passage in Less Than Five and a Half Days.

Plymouth, England (By Cable).—Faster than the Atlantic was ever traveled before, the Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland—which on her preceding and maiden voyage east captured the blue ribbon of the sea—by the trip which brought her to Plymouth, England, lowered her own record by three hours and twenty-one minutes. Never before was there so quickly spun a wake that united the metropolis of the New World with the snug little island that lies beyond the sea.

The Deutschland's record is:

Across the ocean on an average hourly speed of 23.32 knots.

From New York to Plymouth, England, in 5 days, 11 hours and 45 minutes. Best day's run, 552 knots.

The course, 3072 nautical miles.

The Deutschland's hourly average speed of 23.32 knots over the course of 3072 nautical miles is equivalent to nearly twenty-seven land miles. What the accomplishment means for the German built steamship is indicated when it is realized that the commerce destroying cruiser Minneapolis, the fleetest craft of the American navy larger than a torpedo boat, made on her speed trial—with picked crew and picked coal, with only a part of her weights, under forced draught and favorable conditions of sea and weather, off the Massachusetts coast—an average speed of 23.05 knots an hour, and that, too, over a measured course of only forty-four nautical miles.

Legations Attacked Again.

Reports at Shanghai from Pekin, dated August 8, are to the effect that the Chinese were again desperately attacking the legations, which had few defenders; it is said that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials have left Pekin, the news of the capture of Yang-Tsun causing an exodus of the residents.

A Dramatic Death.

Mme. Nemethy, an opera singer, while performing in Budapest, Hungary, drank poison from a glass supposed to be filled with colored water, causing her death.

Large Gold Exports.

The largest amount of gold ($8,662,000) ever exported at one time from the port of New York went out Wednesday for England.

Chinese War Notes.

Restlessness is increasing in Southern China.

The German army will use American horses in China.

Canton officials are enlisting Chinese at $9 a month, twice the usual amount.

Russian troops have captured the town of Sakhalmin, on the Amur River.

Japanese newspapers denounce Emperor William's vindictiveness toward China.

Filthy camps of some foreign troops at Tien-Tsin are proving a menace to health.

A third brigade has been ordered to China from India, about 6000 men being included.

A junk has been seized at Canton with seventy rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board.

The American gunboat Princeton has sailed from Amoy for Shanghai to protect Americans.

Admiral Seymour has forced the Viceroy of Nankin to give him an audience, after twice refusing.

Army officers seeking horses in the United States for the American and German cavalry have difficulty in getting animals.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra ...	$ —	@ $	21
Firsts	20	@	20½
Thirds to seconds.....	17½	@	19½
State—Thirds to firsts...	16	@	19
State dairy tubs, extras...	—	@	19½
Imitation creamery..	15	@	18
Factory, firsts	15¾	@	16
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	10½	@	10⅝
Small.....	10¾	@	10⅞
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims.....	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy..	18	@	19
State and Penn.....	17	@	19
Western—Choice	14½	@	15½
Southern....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 00
Medium, 1899	1 82½	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1899.....	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice, 1899.	1 80	@	1 85
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
Yellow eye, 1899.....	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal.....	3 50	@	3 55
Green peas, bags.....	1 05	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, red; per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Green, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Muskmelons, per bbl.....	25	@	1 25
Watermelons, per 100.....	5 00	@	20 00
Grapes, N. C., per carrier..	75	@	1 75
Blackberries, per qt.....	3	@	5
Pears, Scooter, per bbl....	1 00	@	1 25
Bartlett, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 25
Plums, W. N. Y., per bask	16	@	25
Currants, per qt.....	2	@	3
Huckleberries, per qt.....	3	@	6
Peaches, N. J., per basket.	25	@	75
Grapes, up-river, per car..	75	@	75
Southern, per carrier ...	50	@	1 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb....	10½	@	11
Roosters, per lb.....	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	35	@	60
Geese, per pair.....	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	5	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	10	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.	—	@	11
Geese, East. spring, per lb.	10	@	14
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 00	@	2 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb.	13	@	14
1899, fair.....	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.	13	@	13½
Common to fair.....	7	@	11
Old odds.....	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.....	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	80	@	85
Straw, long rye.....	70	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Long Island, per bbl....	1 00	@	1 50
Sweets, per bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Conn., red, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	1 50	@	2 50
Turnips, per bbl.....	50	@	75
Tomatoes, N. J., per box..	15	@	40
String beans, per bushel..	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per box.....	—	@	25
Peas, per bushel.....	1 50	@	2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Peppers, per bbl.....	50	@	75
Celery, per doz.....	10	@	50
Lettuce, per case.....	1 00	@	2 25
Lima beans, N. J., per bag	1 00	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents....	3 85	@	4 25
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth...	—		83¾
No. 2 red.....	—	@	81¾
Corn—No. 2.....	44	@	44⅝
Oats—No. 2 white.....	—	@	28½
Track mixed.....	25½	@	29
Rye—Western.....	57	@	57½
State	—	@	53
Lard, city.....	—	@	6.45c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7¾	@	8¾
Calves—City dressed	9	@	11½
Country dressed.....	7	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 65	@	4 62½
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 60	@	6 60
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.....	5 60	@	6 00
Country dressed..... ...	—	@	—
TOBACCO.			

There is no improvement to note in the demand for either imported or domestic, prices in the absence of important business being merely nominal.

THE APPLE SITUATION.

Fresh Fruit in Heavy Supply and Prices Low.

New York City (Special).—The apple crop this year will doubtless be unusually large, probably exceeding that of any year since the heavy crop of four years ago. The near-by fruit is just commencing to arrive and of late the market has been over-stocked and prices are low and unsatisfactory. Holders of really fancy apples are not disposed to hurry them forward while market is in such poor shape as it has been for the past week or two, but indications favor low prices throughout the season, as the crop reports say the condition of the growing crop is good in nearly all sections. The very finest red varieties have not sold above $1.25 and $1.50 per double-head barrel during the past week, and finest green fruit has sold at $1.25, with very good stock going in the neighborhood of $1 and anything unattractive lower, large quantities cleaning up at fifty and seventy-five cents per barrel.

The Kansas Corn Crop.

There will not be to exceed 100,000,000 bushels of corn raised in Kansas this year. The continued dry weather is ruining the crop, and farmers are fast cutting it to save the fodder, which the hot sun is drying into crisp. Experts say that much less than half a crop will be harvested. There has been no rain to speak of for three weeks, and rain now would do very little good.

Sweet Potatoes on the Move.

Private mail advices from Norfolk, Va., state that the movement of sweet potatoes is increasing daily.

Oregon's Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of Oregon is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels by the Portland Oregonian, and 7,000,000 bushels of old wheat carried over.

The State of Trade.

Hot weather has checked fall trade at Louisville and Omaha.

Industrial securities continue to decline in the Berlin market.

Prices are not showing the precipitate declines noted some time ago.

An immense business in steel products is reported booked at Pittsburg and Chicago.

German copper producers seek a higher duty because of increasing imports from America.

At St. Louis trade is in full swing, dry goods prices are firmer and cattle are in steady demand.

A New York firm has an order for 3000 cases of tomatoes to be sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Trade conditions still exhibit many of the irregularities incident to the transition period between midsummer and early fall trade.

Crop improvement is reported from Atlanta and Memphis, but rains in Texas have checked fall orders.

Printed goods are in better call from jobbers at New York and Boston, but the fall trade at the latter market is below the normal.

The Bureau of Navigation reports that 105 vessels of 35,944 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered during the month of July.

Wool is rather firmer than of late because of the better inquiry, though it must be admitted this steadiness is somewhat at the expense of new business.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

We Refuse to Help Her Till Foreigners Are Protected.

STILL ADVANCING ON PEKIN.

Edict Appointing Li Hung Chang Plenipotentiary to Negotiate With Powers—Reply of the United States Government to It—Washington Confident of an Early Peace—Chaffee's Instructions.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—China's expected appeal for peace has come, and seven hours after it was received the answer of the United States, in effect a refusal to negotiate at this time was handed to the secretary of the Chinese legation. The appeal is in the form of an imperial edict, appointing Li Hung Chang as Plenipotentiary to arrange a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations for a settlement of the questions at issue between China and the Powers. No proposal for an armistice has yet been received by the Government, but the President and his advisers deemed the edict sufficient ground for making an immediate response, which said that as a preliminary to the beginning of negotiations the Chinese Government must comply with the conditions imposed in the President's answer of July 23 to the appeal of the Emperor Kwang-su for the good offices of the United States to bring about a settlement of the differences between China and the Powers. When this has been done, the answer said, the Government will accept Li as the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

The document containing the edict, handed by Minister Wu to the State Department follows:

"An imperial edict forwarded by the Privy Council at Pekin, under date of the 14th day of the Seventh Moon (August 8), to Governor Yuan at Tsinan, Shantung, who transmitted it on the 17th day of the same Moon (August 11) to the Taotai at Shanghai, by whom it was retransmitted to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day (August 11).

"The imperial edict, as transmitted by the Privy Council, is as follows:

"'In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of foreign nations and also a want of proper management on the part of some of the local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and causes a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world. We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our Envoy Plenipotentiary, with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the Governments of the several Powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations, pending negotiations, which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner, and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this.'

"The above is respectfully copied for transmission to your Excellency to be communicated to the Secretary of State for His Excellency's information."

Minister Wu handed the decree to Acting Secretary of State Adee at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. After a conference between Mr. Adee and Secretary Root and a further conference over the telephone between the President and Mr. Root, at which the terms of the answer of the United States were outlined, the note to the Chinese Government was prepared and delivered to Minister Wu.

After his conversation with the President over the telephone Secretary Root sent a dispatch to General Chaffee, the commander of the United States military forces in China, informing him of the appointment of Li Hung Chang and his mission and the character of this Government's reply.

LET IN HIS OWN SLAYER.

Adams Express Messenger Lane Was Killed by a Guest.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—Charles R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express Company, was arrested here, and has confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express Company on the Pennsylvania east-bound train. Of the money which he had stolen $1060 was recovered. It is believed that he stole not more than $1200.

He declared in his confession that the motive of the robbery and murder was to secure money on account of his approaching marriage. The money which was recovered he had given to Miss Costlow, to whom he was engaged, to keep for him, saying he had saved it from his earnings. He was at the home of his sweetheart and in her company when arrested.

He boarded the east-bound train at Urbana and immediately went into the express car. He had been friendly with Lane, who made no objection whatever to his riding in the car. When Ferrell had finally nerved himself for the crime he drew his revolver, stepped up behind Lane unobserved and fired three shots in rapid succession into the messenger's back. Lane rolled off the chair on the floor on his face, and Ferrell quickly fired the remaining shots at the prostrate form. He then robbed the safe and jumped off the train.

Indicted For New Orleans Riots.

The Grand Jury of New Orleans, La., has indicted five white men for murder as leaders in the mobs which, during the recent anti-negro riots, beat and shot a number of negroes, and six negroes for assisting the negro murderer, Charles, in resisting arrest and in firing on and killing a number of policemen.

Life Term For Lynching.

For participating in a triple lynching W. B. Brooks was sentenced to life imprisonment at Palestine, Tex.

The Labor World.

England seems to be on the verge of an industrial crisis.

Baltimore & Ohio employes are given medals for length of service.

Ten thousand glassworkers have struck work at Charlerio, Belgium.

Scotch miners' wages are to be advanced to a point not reached in thirty years.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has gained over 3700 members in the past year.

Because of over production the ore mines at Watts Station, Ky., have been shut down.

Daniel Howell, for forty-seven years a clerk in the New York City Postoffice, has resigned.

The carpenters of Dallas, Texas, have secured the eight-hour day and several minor concessions.

Four thousand cab drivers in Paris have gone on strike, demanding a lower rate for renting vehicles.

The coal miners of Alabama have accepted a reduction of two and one-half cents a ton from August 1.

According to the report of the Labor Commissioner of New Hampshire the shoe output of the State last year was $22,900,000.

Colors of Indian Postage Stamps.

A change is to be made in the colors of the Indian postage stamps, in order to bring them into line with those of the Postal Union. There are three standard rates in the Union—namely, five, ten and twenty-five centimes, the colors of which are green, red and blue. The adoption of these for India involves the following changes: one-quarter anna stamp, slate gray; one-half anna, pea green; one anna, crimson; two annas, violet, two and one-half annas, blue.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Secret Printing Process.

By a new German process written or printed characters are made visible by heating and disappear on cooling. The paper is treated with a solution of haloid salt of cobalt, glycerine and gum arabic. The writing or printing is done with a solution of rock salt. In order to show when the paper has been once heated marks may be made with a sympathetic ink, which becomes permanently visible on being heated.

History of the Word "Soldier."

The word "soldier" has an interesting history. "Shilling," in Low Latin, is "soldius," whence comes "soldium," "wages." The man who fights for "soldum" is a soldier." In Wickliffe's New Testament (Luke iii, 14) John the Baptist bids the soldiers to "be apayed with your sowdis" ("be content with your wages"), "sowdis" being the North Country rendering of "soldis," like "owd" from "old."

A by-product of the alfalfa fields is honey. Nearly all the farmers' wives in Nebraska keep hives of bees, which feed upon its purple blossoms.

Fight Your Liver

if you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"I have raised a family of eleven children, all living at the present time, and I would not think I could keep house without Ayer's Pills. I have used them for twenty years, and there is no family laxative their equal."—S. C. DARDEN, Myrtle, Miss., May 22, 1900.

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It is so plainly written as to be adapted to all classes.

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